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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/987,100	11/13/2001	Jin Il Kim	K-0337	6532
34610	7590	12/01/2005	EXAMINER	
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP P.O. BOX 221200 CHANTILLY, VA 20153			PEACHES, RANDY	
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			2686	

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/987,100	Applicant(s) JIN KIM	
	Examiner Randy Peaches	Art Unit 2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-15 and 17-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1, 3-4, 6-15 and 17-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/01/05 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. ***Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 11-15 and 17-22*** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918 B1) in view of Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in further view of Laio (U.S. Patent Number 6,185,208 B1).

Regarding ***claims 1, 6 and 19***, Kim discloses short message transmitting method in a communication system comprising the steps of:

- checking the number of characters of an input text message. See column 3 lines 52-57;

- inserting connection SMS header which includes a separate long message ID, which reads on claimed "message information representing a boundary" indicating that the transmitted message is a part of a given long of the text message and identification information for informing that the text message is divided whenever the checked number, in step number (212), of characters exceeds a predetermined number. See column 3 line 52;
- dividing the input text message according to the inserted connection information. See column 3 lines 57-61; and
- In step (222), transmitting divided text messages. See column 4 lines 2-4.
- wherein for a first divided text message among the divided text messages, the said connection SMS header is inserted into only an end portion of the first divided text message. As defined by the ***American Heritage College Dictionary***, the word "end" is defined as – either extremity of something that has length;

However, Kim does not disclose wherein at the connection information insertion step, the connection information comprises first connection information for informing that there is the divided text message connected in rear of the connection information, and second connection information for informing there is the divided text message connected in front of the connection information.

Quick, Jr. teaches in FIGURE 8 and column 14 lines 48-67, that at the beginning of a message is a flag octet (802), which reads on claimed "first connection information", informing that data is following the designated flag, which reads on claimed "divided

text message connected in rear of the connection information". A second octet flag (810) is inserted at the end to inform that data is placed in between each of the respected flags.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918 B1) to include Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

However, the combination of Kim and Quick fails to clearly disclose wherein the newly amended language the first connection information also for informing a connection with another one of the divided text messages and the second connection information also for informing a connection with a further one of the divided text messages.

Liao teaches in column 5 lines 43-47 of a series number (Sn), which is used to identify the number of the fragment of which the message is being sent.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim and Quick, Jr. to further include Laio in order to provide a means to identify the fragments, which are to be assembled at a further destination.

Regarding **claim 3**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr. and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, Kim discloses wherein at the identification information insertion step, step (218), the long message ID and the sequence number

information indicating the sequence order of the segmented message. See columns 3 and 4 lines 61-67 lines 1-6.

Regarding **claim 4**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, the combination according to **claim 1**, further teaches as Quick, Jr. details in FIGURE 8 and column 14 lines 48-67 where the beginning of a message is a flag octet (802), which reads on claimed "first connection information", informing that data is following the designated flag, which reads on claimed "divided text message connected in rear of the connection information". A second octet flag (810) is inserted at the end to inform that data is placed in between each of the respected flags.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim and Quick, Jr. to further include Laio in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

Regarding **claims 7 and 15**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claims 1 and 13**, further teaches as Quick, Jr. details in column 27 lines 53-60 wherein the sub-channels, which reads on claimed "divided text messages", are transmitted through a paging channel.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of modify the teachings of Kim and Quick, Jr. to further include Laio in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

Regarding **claim 8**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, Kim discloses in columns 3 and 4 lines 52-67 lines 1-6, wherein the transmitting the divided text message further includes the steps of:

- checking the divided order of the respective divided text messages; and
- successively transmitting the respective divided text messages according to the checked divided order.

Regarding **claim 9**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 8**, Kim discloses in column 4 lines 44-50, wherein the said sequence identification information on the division order of the respective short messages, which reads on claimed "divided text", is obtained by checking the inserted said sequence identification information.

Regarding **claim 11**, Kim discloses a short message receiving method in a communication system comprising the steps of:

- receiving text messages transmitted through a radio channel; checking whether the received text messages are text messages divided and transmitted by a transmitting end by analyzing identification information for example, header, long message ID and message sequence number, of the received text messages. See column 4 lines 10-35 and claim 11.
- if it is checked that the received text messages are the divided text messages, storing the received text messages in a memory. See column 4 lines 23-28; and
- displaying the text messages stored in the memory. See columns 2 and 4 lines 2-4 lines 64-65, respectively.

However, Kim does not disclose wherein at the connection information insertion step, the connection information comprises first connection information for informing that there is the divided text message connected in rear of the connection information, and second connection information for informing there is the divided text message connected in front of the connection information.

Quick, Jr. teaches in FIGURE 8 and column 14 lines 48-67, that at the beginning of a message is a flag octet (802), which reads on claimed "first connection information", informing that data is following the designated flag, which reads on claimed "divided text message connected in rear of the connection information". A second octet flag (810) is inserted at the end to inform that data is placed in between each of the respected flags.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918

B1) to include Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

However, the combination of Kim and Quick fails to clearly disclose wherein the newly amended language the first connection information also for informing a connection with another one of the divided text messages and the second connection information also for informing a connection with a further one of the divided text messages.

Liao teaches in column 5 lines 43-47 of a series number (Sn), which is used to identify the number of the fragment of which the message is being sent.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Kim and Quick, Jr. to further include Laio in order to provide a means to identify the fragments, which are to be assembled at a further destination.

Regarding **claim 12**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 11**, further teaches, Kim discloses wherein at the display step, the identification information of the respective stored text messages is checked, and the respective stored text messages are successively displayed according to sequence identification number, which reads on claimed "division order information", of the respective stored text messages that is included in the identification information. See columns 2 and 4 lines 2-4 lines 12-17, respectively.

Regarding **claim 13**, Kim discloses a short message transmitting/receiving method in a communication system comprising the steps of:

- a transmitting end producing a message to be transmitted. See columns 1 and 2 lines 53-67 lines 1-17;
- in case that the message to be transmitted exceeds a predetermined length, a receiving end inserting for a predetermined unit of the message connection information representing a boundary of the unit and identification information representing that the message is divided and transmitted. See columns 3 and 4 lines 52-67 lines 29-31;
- segmenting the message according to the inserted connection and identification information. See column 3 lines 52-67;
- numbering and transmitting to the transmitting end the divided unit messages. See column 4 lines 1-6; and
- the receiving end assembling the transmitted unit messages into a message according to the connection and identification information of the unit messages and displaying the assembled message. See column 4 lines 1-6.

However, Kim does not disclose wherein at the connection information insertion step, the connection information comprises first connection information for informing that there is the divided text message connected in rear of the connection information, and second connection information for informing there is the divided text message connected in front of the connection information.

Quick, Jr. teaches in FIGURE 8 and column 14 lines 48-67, that at the beginning of a message is a flag octet (802), which reads on claimed "first connection information", informing that data is following the designated flag, which reads on claimed "divided text message connected in rear of the connection information". A second octet flag (810) is inserted at the end to inform that data is placed in between each of the respected flags.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918 B1) to include Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

However, the combination of Kim and Quick fails to clearly disclose wherein the newly amended language the first connection information also for informing a connection with another one of the divided text messages and the second connection information also for informing a connection with a further one of the divided text messages.

Liao teaches in column 5 lines 43-47 of a series number (Sn), which is used to identify the number of the fragment of which the message is being sent.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim and Quick, Jr. to further include Liao in order to provide a means to identify the fragments, which are to be assembled at a further destination.

Regarding **claim 14**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further teaches, wherein Kim further discloses a message assembly comprising the steps of:

- temporarily storing the transmitted unit messages. See column 4 lines 44-57.
- assembling the unit messages according to a numbering order of the stored unit messages and the connection information. See column 4 lines 44-57; and
- displaying the assembled message. See columns 2 and 4 lines 2-4 lines 64-65, respectively.

Regarding **claims 17-18 and 20-21**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claims 1, 13 and 19**, Quick, Jr. teaches in FIGURE 8 and column 14 lines 48-67, that at the beginning of a message is a flag octet (802), which reads on claimed "first connection information", informing that data is following the designated flag, which reads on claimed "divided text message connected in rear of the connection information". A second octet flag (810) is inserted at the end to inform that data is placed in between each of the respected flags.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918 B1) to include Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

Regarding **claim 22**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 19**, Kim discloses wherein inserting the said end code at the end of the divided message. See column 4 lines 2-4.

2. **Claim 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918 B1) in view of Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in further view of Laio (U.S. Patent Number 6,185,208 B1).08,859 B1) in further view of Halvorson (U.S. Patent Number 6,208,859 B1).

Regarding **claim 10**, as the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr, and Laio are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, Kim discloses short message transmitting method in a communication system comprising the steps of:

- checking the number of characters of an input text message. See column 3 lines 52-57;
- inserting connection SMS header which includes a separate long message ID, which reads on claimed "message information representing a boundary" indicating that the transmitted message is a part of a given long of the text message and identification information for informing that the text message is divided whenever the checked number, in step number (212), of characters exceeds a predetermined number. See column 3 line 52;
- dividing the input text message according to the inserted connection information. See column 3 lines 57-61; and

- In step (222), transmitting divided text messages. See column 4 lines 2-4.

However, Kim does not disclose wherein at the connection information insertion step, the connection information comprises first connection information for informing that there is the divided text message connected in rear of the connection information, and second connection information for informing there is the divided text message connected in front of the connection information.

Quick, Jr. teaches in FIGURE 8 and column 14 lines 48-67, that at the beginning of a message is a flag octet (802), which reads on claimed "first connection information", informing that data is following the designated flag, which reads on claimed "divided text message connected in rear of the connection information". A second octet flag (810) is inserted at the end to inform that data is placed in between each of the respected flags.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim (U.S. Patent Number 6,597,918 B1) to include Quick, Jr. (U.S. Patent Number 5,673,259) in order to provide an identifier at the beginning and the end of a segmented message string to inform a receiver of the information contained between the said identifiers.

However, the combination of Kim and Quick fails to clearly disclose wherein the newly amended language the first connection information also for informing a connection with another one of the divided text messages and the second connection information also for informing a connection with a further one of the divided text messages.

Liao teaches in column 5 lines 43-47 of a series number (Sn), which is used to identify the number of the fragment of which the message is being sent.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teachings of Kim and Quick, Jr. to further include Laio in order to provide a means to identify the fragments, which are to be assembled at a further destination.

However, the combination of Kim, Quick, Jr. and Laio fails to clearly disclose wherein checking whether the respective divided text messages are normally transmitted; and if it is checked that there is any text message not normally transmitted, re-transmitting the corresponding text message.

Halvorson teaches, wherein steps further comprising:

- after the transmission the, determining, which reads on claimed "checking", whether the respective divided text messages are normally transmitted. See column 26 lines 9-17.
- if it is determined that there are any text messages not normally transmitted, re-transmitting the corresponding text message. See column 26 lines 9-17.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the combined teachings of Kim, Quick, Jr., and Laio to include Halvorson in order to provide a checksum step to determined if the transmitted divided text has been transmitted successfully and if it is not determined that it has not be transmitted successfully re-transmit the divided text, accordingly.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding ***claims 1, 3-4, 6-15 and 17-22*** the Examiner has reconsidered the amended claim language and per the above Office Action, the claims stands rejected.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Randy Peaches whose telephone number is (571) 272-7914. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Randy Peaches
November 28, 2005

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